

C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L

MINUTES OF THE TWENTY-EIGHTH MEETING OF THE COMMITTEE ON  
EXPLOITATION OF FOREIGN LANGUAGE PUBLICATIONS

14 July 1961

Members: Mr. Richard Bauer, Army  
Major George K. Kudravetz, Air Force  
Mr. John W. Easton, JCS  
[redacted] NSA  
Mr. J. J. Bagnall, Chairman, CIA  
[redacted] Secretary, CIA

Guests: Mrs. Mabel B. Hemphill, Army  
Mr. P. Thomas Koines, Navy  
Mr. Herman Dworkin, Navy  
Mr. Hunter Alexander, Navy  
Mr. Donald I. Mitchell, Air Force  
Mr. Henry A. Miley, Air Force  
[redacted] CIA  
[redacted], CIA

1. Minutes

The minutes of the 27th meeting of the Committee were approved.

2. Review of the USSR Military Program

The Chairman stated that the present meeting was called upon Army request for a review of the current program of military reporting on the USSR, and for consideration of a proposal for cooperative coverage of Soviet military publications which was submitted to the Committee in CEFLP memorandum dated 5 July 1961. He suggested, therefore, that the program review begin with a presentation of the Army viewpoint.

Army member referred to discussions held in March of this year in which ACSI, FDD, and representatives of [redacted] participated. Among the matters discussed were the avoidance of duplication in the exploitation of Soviet military publications and measures to achieve the maximum coverage of newly available Russian military journals. These discussions resulted in the development of several Army recommendations for joint coverage of military information on the USSR which were outlined in the above cited 5 July memorandum to the Committee.

ARMY review(s) completed.

C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L

C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L

Army member also proposed that the revised military reporting program initiated by FDD and approved by the Committee in the summer of 1960 was not meeting the needs of the USIB military agencies, particularly with respect to reporting biographic information on Soviet military personalities.

In view of these developments he believed the time was appropriate for another review of the program and coordination of exploitation activities in regard to the military journals.

Since the present system of biographic reporting appeared to be the chief cause for discontent with the program, the Chairman queried whether it was the biographic card format or the card content which was found to be unsatisfactory.

Army replied that no matter what reporting format was used, it was necessary for the biographic analyst to transfer the information to his own files which required considerable cross-checking and correlation. This activity is further complicated when the information is received on large numbers of cards. Furthermore, cards present a much greater distribution problem for Army than do publications or reports which bear descriptive titles. As for content the biographic cards currently produced by [ ] are frequently lacking in completeness and timeliness of information.

25X1

In contrast, Army member said, the biographic data reported by FDD in former military programs was arranged alphabetically in publication format which permitted easy reference, was complete in content, and correlated with earlier reporting which saved the biographic analyst considerable time in transfer of information and up-dating files. Consequently, Army was requesting a return to the former system of biographic reporting.

Navy representative spoke of similar problems encountered in using the biographic cards, particularly with respect to completeness of information.

Air Force member requested time for further consultation with Air biographic analysts before rendering an opinion.

NSA member said the Agency preferred card format but was willing to defer to the military services' needs.

JCS member stated his requirements would be best served by satisfaction of the services' requirements.

Speaking for CIA, the Chairman said that FDD proposes to discontinue the [ ] project on the USSR and resume internal production of this information in accord with the desires of the military services. Priority biographic information

25X1

C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L

would continue to be presented in the Sino-Soviet Bloc Military Report, while more routine information would be made available through a separate periodic supplement. The latter would be selected against consumer requirements and information already available to insure reporting of all personnel of possible significance. Sources would include the military journals.

To resolve the problem of satisfying analysts who prefer card format as well as those who prefer publication format the Chairman proposed that the periodic supplement be published on 8 x 10 stock with two items to a page, one item on the top and the other item on the bottom half of the page. This would permit slicing the publication in half to provide 5 x 8 cards for analysts who desire the card format.

It was also proposed that the supplement be organized alphabetically, issued weekly in view of the volume of information, and classified Confidential to permit inclusion of comment and complementary information.

An Army requirement for reporting all references to military districts, rather than changes only, was scheduled for further discussion with FDD.

All Committee members present concurred with these changes in the program for reporting biographic information on Soviet military personalities. State and AEC members of the Committee were not present.

At the suggestion of the Army member, copies of the basic requirement against which FDD exploits East European publications for military information on the Satellites will be forwarded with the minutes of this meeting for review by Committee members. The requirement is also applicable for exploitation of Soviet publications.

The Committee then turned to a discussion of the Army proposal for joint coverage of Soviet military publications. At the outcome the following agreements were reached:

- a. Army will undertake thorough exploitation of "Rear and Supply of the Soviet Armed Forces." and will continue with the "Military Medical Journal."



25X1

-3-

C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L

C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L

c. Army will undertake to provide such coverage of "Military Knowledge" and "Master Sergeant - Sergeant" as these publications require.

d. While AFCIN or ATIC representatives were not present to comment, Air Force member expressed willingness to cover "Herald of Antiaircraft Defense."

e. FDD will exploit "Communist of the Armed Forces" and will continue its exploitation of all Soviet nonmilitary press for military information.

f. FDD will continue exploitation of "Red Star" as a primary source of military information on the USSR since [redacted] coverage of this publication is considered too limited for US intelligence purposes.

25X1

The Committee approved all of the agreements.

### 3. Other Business

The Chairman commented that approximately 9000 pages of Russian text in four scientific disciplines and economics have been provided the Georgetown MT project by FDD. Following machine translation, the product will be [redacted] against the original text and distributed in the same way as regular translations. Records will be kept to tabulate the time, cost, and errors involved in machine translation toward a determination of the further usefulness of the process. It is anticipated that the cost of machine translation will exceed that of human translation, whereas time-wise the machine will excel the human.

25X1

Research in Machine translation in seven more disciplines from electronics to microbiology is planned by the Georgetown project for this fiscal year.

The Chairman then announced that, barring a request by a member for a meeting, the next meeting of the Committee would convene in September when the reviews of area exploitation programs will again commence.

25X1

[redacted]  
Secretary,

Enclosure:

Guide to Exploitation of  
Satellite Newspapers for  
Military and Naval Intelligence  
(To members only)

C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L

GUIDE TO EXPLOITATION OF SATELLITE NEWSPAPERS  
FOR MILITARY\* AND NAVAL INFORMATION

1. Sources

a. General: Whenever possible, the basic publication to be covered for each Satellite should be the daily newspaper published by the Ministry of Defense -- e.g., Narodna Armiya - Bulgaria; Obrana Lidu - Czechoslovakia; and Zolnierz Wolnosci - Poland. In addition to these newspapers, particular emphasis should be placed on exploitation of provincial newspapers, as security is not as strictly observed in them as in the national papers. For information regarding the Satellite pre-military training organizations, the basic source should be the official newspapers of those organizations when available -- e.g., Patriot - Bulgaria; and Obrance Vlasti - Czechoslovakia. Considerable military and naval information, particularly pertaining to pre-military and pre-naval training and civil defense, appears in the newspapers of the Communist youth organizations (e.g., Narodna Mladezh - Bulgaria; Mlada Fronta - Czechoslovakia; and Szabad Ifjusag - Hungary) and these should receive special attention. Finally, Military periodicals published by the Ministries of Defense and/or the Chief Political Directorates should be scanned for personality information, identification of weapons and equipment, book reviews, and articles of general intelligence interest. Other newspapers and periodicals, such as technical trade journals or journals popularizing science and technology, often include technical and general military and naval information and should be given routine scanning, but in general the information they contain will be found in greater detail in the provincial and military newspapers or the military journals. Unduplicated personality information, however, is often included in the national newspapers and the trade journals and should be exploited, time permitting, although its volume is not great. It should be noted that military and naval information appearing in the national newspapers is generally covered in more detail and with less emphasis on security in the provincial papers.

b. Specific: If personnel limitations preclude thorough scanning of all the categories of newspapers and periodicals listed in paragraph 1.a above, priorities should be accorded in the following order: military newspapers, and periodicals, provincial newspapers, youth newspapers, national newspapers, and non-military periodicals. Certain provincial newspapers should be scanned with special care and thoroughness. For example, in Bulgaria, the Kazanluk paper "Iskra" and the Sliven paper "Slivensko Delo" should be very carefully scanned as they often include much-needed order of battle information on units in those two cities. Newspapers published in coastal or riparian port towns (e.g., the Ruse paper "Dunavska Pravda," the Stalin paper "Stalinsko Delo," and the Burgas paper, "Chernomorski Front" in Bulgaria) are major sources of information concerning the naval forces and merchant marine and

\*For the purposes of this guide, the terms "military" and "army" will be approved for release 2005/04/21 : CIA-RDP78-03131A000100070004-3

C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L

consequently should be carefully scanned for ONI-interest information. Exploiting personnel are encouraged to contact G2 and ONI periodically to determine informally provincial newspapers which may be of particular interest to the researchers of those two agencies. In the course of scanning newspapers, exploiting personnel will notice that certain newspapers are less security conscious than others, and these should accordingly be more carefully scanned.

In exploiting the non-military newspapers, it is suggested that exploiting personnel pay particular attention to all types of announcements (especially the brief announcements normally appearing on page 3 or 4 of many of the 4-page newspapers); meetings, assemblies, and commemorative gatherings, especially when they commemorate some military event; lost and found announcements; and sport columns (security is very often violated in sport articles in provincial newspapers). During the summer months, military personnel provide extensive assistance in the harvest, and the provincial and even national newspapers during that period carry numerous references to Army, Navy, and Air Force units. Scanning of these papers should therefore be particularly thorough between the end of May and early or mid-October. Newspapers published during the period extending from several days prior, to several days after, the following dates should also be carefully scanned: Liberation Days; the Day of the Soviet Army (23 February); May Day; V-E Day (9 May in Soviet Bloc); the anniversary of the German attack on the U.S.S.R. (22 June); Soviet Airforce Day (16 July); Soviet Navy Day (23 July); Soviet Tank Day (10 or 14 September); Anniversary of the October Revolution (7 November); Soviet Artillery Day (19 November); and anniversary of the surrender of the Germans at Stalingrad (2 February). Normally, each newspaper includes at least one lead article by an officer on these dates; for example, on Soviet Tank Day, the lead article is written by an armored officer, usually of field grade rank or higher. As each Satellite celebrates a number of special anniversaries and occasionally changes the date of established celebrations, it is suggested that G2 and ONI analysts be contacted periodically to determine possible changes.

C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L

2. Requirements

a. Official Announcements: These announcements should include translations of laws and decrees pertaining to the military, quasi-military and naval establishments; appointments or promotions of personnel (e.g., new attaches to foreign countries; official lists of recipients of military awards or prizes; announcements of army-wide conferences, meetings, exhibits, etc. (e.g., the Bulgarian Army's "Obshtoarmeyska Ratsionalizatorska Izlozhba" or General Army Rationalization Exhibition); orders of the day; call-ups and releases of conscripts; and similar announcements. If the decrees are to be published separately as spot reports, it will suffice to identify the decree and refer to the report number. Announcements of awards or decorations, decrees, and similar official announcements should generally be translated in full, whereas the other categories of information in this section should be exploited in summary form with excerpts where desirable.

b. Personalities: The information required in this section falls into two categories: (1) Military and naval personnel identified by rank and at least family name; and (2) Partially identified military and naval personnel.

(1) Identified Personnel: All army officers of the rank of major and higher and all naval officers regardless of rank should be listed together with any identifying information (e.g., locality where they are identified, arm or service of troops they command, position held or duties indicated in the article); activities, and brief summaries of any articles written by them or about them. If the articles have intelligence value, they should be summarized in the appropriate section of the exploitation report and only a cross reference need be made after the officer's name in the Identified Personnel Section. Many articles, however, can be summarized in one sentence. Army officers below the rank of major, who are identified by Christian and family names and by position in a specific unit or headquarters should also be listed. If it is found that this last requirement entails too much effort, it may be disregarded.

(2) Partially Identified Personalities: Security measures of the Satellites have increased in recent years, and this has been reflected in the reporting of activities of military and naval personnel without reference to rank. Nevertheless, a reference to "Officer Romanescu, who gave the main address in Constanta (Rumania) at a meeting commemorating Soviet Army Day," might confirm that he commanded a division, corps, or fleet headquarters in that town. In this connection, it has been noted that a high percentage of the military and naval personalities so listed are field grade, general, or flag officers. The following two categories of partially identified officers should be included:

C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L

(a) Officers mentioned in articles, the content of which indicates that the officers occupy important positions or that they are of field grade or higher rank -- e.g., "Officer Ziska addressed the Third National Conference of the Czechoslovak Communist Party in the name of the Ministry of Defense;" "Officer Manov opened the Conference of Amateur Military Art Collectives in Sliven;" or "Officer Pavlov was nominated for election to the Vratsa Okrug People's Committee of Workers' Deputies."

Generally, a geographic location should be given with the officer's name, or he should be tied to a particular function. However, if a lead editorial or a keynote article (e.g., an article on Soviet artillery on Soviet Artillery Day or is an article on Soviet naval might on Soviet Navy Day is signed by "Officer Kazmarek," it is reasonably certain that he is an important artillery or naval officer and he should be listed despite the absence of other identifying details. Such an article appearing in a provincial newspaper would normally indicate that the officer was stationed in or near the city where the paper was published.

(b) Officers who are identified with a unit, a headquarters, or a specific town -- e.g., "The unit (podelenie) of Officer Milcheva aided in the harvest in Zlokuchen, Kolarovgrad Okoliya;" "The unit (chast) in which Officer Todorov serves has subscribed 120,000 leva to the State Loan;" "A meeting in honor of the Soviet Army was held in Bydgoszcz. Officer Zolkiewski, Chief of the Garrison, gave an address;" "The unit (podelenie) in which Mirski is the Deputy Commander for Political Affairs greeted the members of the DSNM from Kyustendil."

c. Obituaries and Personality Lists of Individuals Identified Only as Comrades: In the case of military obituaries, the entire article, except for obvious propaganda, should be given, including the names of persons signing the obituaries. Occasionally, some obviously military or naval function occurs, the persons attending which are only identified as "Comrade So-and-so." Whenever time permits, such lists should be included in this section of the exploitation report with sufficient accompanying detail to indicate the nature of the function, where it occurred, and what role each of the "Comrades" performed.

d. Order of Battle: For security reasons, units, commands, ships, and the like are seldom, if ever, completely identified in Satellite newspapers and periodicals. However, these same publications do contain a wealth of fragmentary information from which order of battle analysts can piece together an order of battle, particularly when supplemented by information from other sources. The fragmentary information also assists in confirming or refuting information from other sources. The following list of types of useful fragmentary information is suggestive rather than definitive:



C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L

(1) All identifications of units from battalion level up by number and/or designation (e.g., 1st Infantry Division 'Tadeusz Kosciuszko,' 'Guards Rifle Division 'J.V. Stalin,' "47th Regiment"); fleet units and shore installations; headquarters, commands, staffs, and elements thereof (e.g., "Chief Directorate of the Rear," "Headquarters of Naval Forces," "Engineer Troops Combat Training Directorate of the Ground Forces," "Chief Political Directorate," "Warsaw Military District"); and military installations (e.g., "Main Military Hospital," "Military Sanatorium 'Vasil Levski," references to supply or service installations; etc.).

(2) Partially identified units, such as references to the "N-unit," where the unit location is also given or where some town is associated with the unit, even indirectly (e.g., "Youths from the Third Unified School in Levsikigrad presented a musical program to personnel of the N-unit (N-sko podelenieto); field postal or unit code numbers (e.g., "podelenie 43521" -- these numbers should be reported whether or not they are accompanied by other identifying details, such as location); unit titles (e.g., references to a unit which celebrated its patron's day; if this were on 23 December, it might indicate the unit was named after Stalin); Ship numbers (e.g., "Korab 602"); other designations which might assist in identifying a particular unit; particularly when accompanied by locations.

(3) Military and naval clubs, teams, etc., including location and pertinent details which might assist in identifying them (e.g., officers' clubs -- normally referred to as "Officer's Houses" from the Russian term "Dom Ofitserov"; service clubs -- usually referred to as "Houses of the Army" from the Russian term "Dom Sovetskoy Armii," airforce, naval, or other military sport teams of a particular town or garrison; unit clubs). Such references are often of great value, as an "Army House" is only found in towns garrisoned by more than one unit (e.g., a rifle regiment and an engineer battalion). In towns garrisoned by only one unit, the unit club provides the social functions of the "Army House." The terms "Army House" and "Officers' House" are usually abbreviated.

e. Military and Naval Schools and Training Installations: All references to military and naval schools and major training installations (training centers, cadet schools, colleges providing military training, etc.) should be recorded together with location, full title, entrance requirements, instructors, curriculum, and any other information pertaining to it which is included in the press item. Simple identifications of schools should be included even if not accompanied by location.

f. Pre-Military and Pre-Naval Training Organizations: Any information pertaining to the organization, training, major personalities, strength, and activities of the Satellite pre-military and pre-naval training organizations should be summarized with excerpts. These organizations include the DOSO in Bulgaria, SVAZARM in Czechoslovakia,

C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L

Sluzba Polse in Poland, Szabadsagharcosok in Hungary, and GMA in Rumania, all of which are patterned on the Soviet DOSAAF. As these organizations provide mass civil defense training (usually referred to by the designation "antiair and chemical defense" training), particular attention should be devoted to this aspect of the training and particularly to any references to training or lectures in defense against atomic, bacteriological (biological), and chemical weapons.

**g. Editorial Trends:** This requirement will only apply to the daily Satellite military newspapers published by the Ministries of Defense. These editorials are normally found in the two left columns of the front page, the two left columns of page two, and under a political heading on page two or three, provided the newspaper format is based on that of the Soviet paper "Red Star." The front page editorial is usually of value as an expression of major military or propaganda aims; the second page editorial (frequently it is merely an article by some low ranking officer) indicates such things as level or phase of training, training or other weaknesses, and other general military or naval developments; and the political editorial indicates aims, trends, and weaknesses in political training and indoctrination. In many instances, it will be sufficient merely to record the article's title, although the content of the article may contain information which should be summarized with or without extracts.

**h. Complaints:** Expressions of dissatisfaction on the part of the military or expressions of self-criticism should be included briefly. This section might well be incorporated with the Editorial Trends.

**i. Military and Naval Books, Periodicals, and Photographs:** Any references to military books and periodicals should be noted with such data as author, publisher, date of publication, place of publication, price, and a brief summary, if such information is given. This section should also include references to military and naval manuals, handbooks, and regulations with translations therefrom. References to photographs of naval vessels and installations, unusual or special purpose weapons and equipment, high ranking officers, or training activity other than basic or individual training should be included with the translated caption, a brief interpretive comment if necessary, and an indication of where the original can be secured.

**j. Miscellaneous:** Any information which might be of military or naval interest but which does not lend itself to inclusion in the previously mentioned sections.

**Note:** If the exploitation personnel find the above requirements too exhaustive, the information requested in paragraphs "g" and "h" may be disregarded until sufficient personnel become available. Requests for further limitations of coverage should be made to G2 and ONI. In general, however, the volume of military information included in the Satellite newspapers is such that the above requirements are more formidable in appearance than they are in fact. The value of the individual "snippets" on the other hand is tremendous.

C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L

3. General Guidance: The following items of general guidance will assist G2 and ONI analysts if observed when reporting military and naval information exploited from the Satellite publications:

a. Transliteration: It is requested that the following categories of military terms be accompanied by parenthetical transliteration of terms in the Cyrillic Alphabet or the original foreign language terms in those languages which use the Latin Alphabet:

(1) All organizational and functional terms and proper names -- e.g., Drill Regulations of the Bulgarian Army (Stroevi Ustav na Bulgarskata Armiya), Deputy Commander for Line Matters (Zamestnik Komandir po Stroevo Chast), Guards Rifle Division "J.V. Stalin" (Gvardeyska Strelkova Diviziya "Y.V. Stalin"). In each exploitation report, the original term should be included in each item at least once to avoid confusion.

(2) Military terms or certain expressions which do not readily translate into English -- e.g., "chast" (a unit normally of battalion or regimental size), "suedinenie" (a unit of brigade, division, or corps size), "klyuchar" (Quartermaster Sergeant), "Dyon" or "Dywizjon" (battalion in artillery units). Terms which translate readily into English, such as "Dywizja" (Division), "Artileriya" (Artillery), "Tezhek Tank," need not be transliterated.

b. Quasi-Military Organizations: Information concerning quasi-military organizations should be included where appropriate under the headings in paragraph 2 above. This would include security forces (unless published in a special publication), labor troops (e.g., the Bulgarian "Trudova Povinnost"), and former partisans or associations of former partisans.

c. Classification: It is requested that the exploitation summaries be classified no higher than confidential for ease of handling, [REDACTED]

25X1